

DLP threatens to leave Executive unless Army is used in Ulster strike

The power-sharing Executive appeared on the brink of collapse last night. Social Democratic and Labour Party ministers were understood to have given Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, an ultimatum that he sent troops to break the "loyalist" strike the SDLP ministers would resign from the Executive.

Mr Wilson flew from the Scillies to meet Mr Rees at Culdrose, Cornwall. Mr Rees later returned to Belfast and Mr Wilson to the Scillies. Mr Rees

apparently said that two SDLP ministers. Mr Devlin and Mr Cooper, had decided to quit the Executive. Three other SDLP ministers. Mr Fitt, Mr Hume and Mr Currie, met Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, at Stormont Castle.

Mr Wilson breaks holiday for crisis talks

Robert Fisk and
Tender

Mr Wilson made no mention of any military operation (Broadcast, page 2). His biting criticism of the "loyalist" strike and his suggestion that they were spoiling the British taxpayer were treated with contempt by the loyalists; and Mr Faulkner, speaking in a local broadcast later, was left with his dwindling supporters only that "the authority of law and government must be, and will be, asserted".

Mr Faulkner's Unionist ministers were in conclave during the afternoon, bitterly re-examining what they saw as the British Government's inactivity. "How can we escape the suspicion that Britain has deliberately let us down and that she wants to undermine us, and re-impose direct rule?" one of them said.

Why has not Wilson done what he said he would? How can the British possibly ask the Dublin Government to deal with the IRA, and criticize them when they do not, and then refuse to take action against a loyalist strike?

The British Government and Opposition, without any plans for Northern Ireland's immediate future if the Executive falls, face the imminent destruction of everything that ministers, civil servants, and MPs have tried to create in the two bloody years since direct rule was introduced.

Two Unionist ministers said yesterday that Mr Rees had been ill on several occasions recently and had confused political flexibility with lack of resolution. Certainly he seems to have been acting only upon short-term policies, guiding the Executive

from hour to hour, refusing to negotiate with the strikers, but without any idea of what would happen if the Constitution Act began to crumble.

Mr John Hume, SDLP Minister of Commerce, yesterday made it known that he had prepared a plan by which the British authorities could maintain essential supplies of fuel in Northern Ireland and that was presumably the document contained in the party's ultimatum to Mr Rees.

Mr Devlin and Mr Cooper both went to Dublin last night to tell the Irish Government of the deepening divisions within the Executive. Not least of those was the accusation by Mr Hume yesterday that Mr Roy Bradford, Minister of the Environment and a Unionist, had acted "despicably" in calling for talks with the strikers.

The SDLP asserted openly that a minister had been "leading" Executive decisions to the Ulster Workers' Council, the Protestant strike organization.

The Dublin Government has been anxious to maintain the Executive and told Whitehall last week through the British Ambassador that troops should be used to break the strike.

All weekend urgent party and ministerial discussions continued at Stormont amid signs of impending political collapse. The Army, after first preparing to enter the petrol storage depots in Belfast on Saturday, was told at the eleventh hour not to do so, while the strikers asserted that they would continue their stranglehold on daily life in the province until fresh elections were announced.

Yesterday morning Mr Fitt, the SDLP leader and deputy chief executive, and Mr Devlin were invited to Stormont Castle to see Mr Rees. But Mr Devlin did not bother to go. He was at home in Andersonstown when Mr Fitt made his lonely journey to the castle, spent half an hour with Mr Rees and left without ceremony.

Not a minister came to the door to see him go, and for several minutes Mr Fitt could be seen standing on the gravel forecourt, looking deeply distressed and talking to his special branch detective.

In his broadcast on Saturday Mr Faulkner outlined the cost of the strike, attacked the loyalists as bully boys, and asked everyone to read the Constitution Act and realize that Northern Ireland could not be divided from the United Kingdom without the will of a majority of its people.

The economic cost of the strike, he said, amounted to millions of pounds, but the future cost, in damage to its reputation and prospects, was "beyond calculation".

The overwhelming fear in the minds of many people, Mr Faulkner said, was that Ulster was being forced into a formal close association with the Irish Republic which could end only in Irish unity.

"I myself have been, and will always remain a Unionist," he said. "If I thought for one moment that we were being forced into, or even forced to, make a deal with the Republic, I would be adding my own voice to the protest. But there is no such plan or intention or possibility."

Continued on page 2, col 1

Israel may initial Golan pact tonight

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, May 25

Dr. Yigal Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, flew to Damascus this afternoon to try to mediate on the remaining issues blocking an agreement between Syria and Israel for a separation of forces on the Golan Heights.

The Israelis who had originally demanded a United Nations force of 2,500 to 3,000 to man a buffer zone between the lines, have now accepted Dr Kissinger's proposal for a force of 1,500. The Syrians, who had originally proposed limiting the force to a few dozen, were said to have also accepted the compromise.

However, there was still disagreement about the character of the force, according to an informed Israeli source. The Israelis want it organized on the basis of the Security Council resolution concerning the United Nations emergency force in Sinai. This barred participation of contingents representing any of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The Syrians are reported to want a force of observers patterned on the United Nations truce supervision organization which would permit Soviet officials to take part.

Disagreement was also reported concerning deployment in the restricted forces zone. Heretofore, the Israeli proposal followed the Egyptian model and would limit forces in a strip 10 to 12 kilometres (six to seven miles) from the buffer zone to 7,000 men, 30 tanks and 36 short range guns.

The Syrians say they must have a larger force because of the proximity of Damascus to the front. They are reported to want 200 tanks and a larger force of men and guns.

If Dr Kissinger bridges the gap in Damascus, Israel will initial the agreement tomorrow night after he returns from Syria. Military representatives of Syria and Israel will fly to Geneva on Thursday or Friday to complete the agreement under the sponsorship of the United Nations and with the participation of American and Soviet officials.

Nixon Middle East plans, page 3



Chairman Mao Tse-tung shaking hands with Mr Heath at their meeting in Peking.

China lauds Heath policy on Europe

From David Bonavia
Peking, May 25

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's meeting yesterday with Mr Heath was an expression of the high regard the Chinese have for the man who presided over the full normalization of Sino-British relations and took Britain into Europe.

This was made clear last night in the speech given at a welcoming banquet by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, Deputy Prime Minister, who had talks with Mr Heath after the meeting with Chairman Mao. Mr Teng said: "We appreciate the efforts Mr Heath has made to promote Sino-British friendship."

Chairman Mao was presented by Mr Heath with a first edition of Charles Darwin's *Descent of Man* and an inscribed photograph of the great scientist. The meeting was without parallel in recent years, for it has not been the Chairman's practice to receive parliamentary leaders who are out of office in capitalist countries.

In accordance with the wishes of his hosts, Mr Heath did not disclose the contents of his talk with Chairman Mao, which lasted for nearly an hour and a half. He said only that they had dealt mainly with international affairs. He found the Chairman "in very good form, very vigorous in expressing his views and also showing a very good humour."

Also present at the meeting were Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime

Minister, Mr Teng, Mr Wang Hsiang-wei, deputy chairman of the standing committee of the Politburo and the youngest member of the leadership. Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, deputy foreign minister, Miss Wang Hsiang-jung, an assistant foreign minister, who is believed to be related to the Chairman, Sir John Addie, the British Ambassador, as well as two of Peking's best Chinese English interpreters.

The meeting took place at the Chairman's residence in Chungnanhai, to the west of the city. Pictures of the meeting dominated the front pages of this morning's newspapers.

In his speech last night Mr Teng recalled that China and Britain still had issues to be settled "at an appropriate time"—presumably a reference to Hong Kong, where the Chinese have been pressing to be allowed to appoint a diplomatic representative. In the meantime, however, the two countries could "make friends and develop our relations," Mr Teng said.

Much of the rest of his speech was devoted to a severe attack on the vicious bullying of the Soviet Union in world affairs, with some less severe criticism of the United States. He reiterated the Chinese view that Soviet strategy was to "make a feint in the East while attacking in the West—an obvious subordination to western Europe to build up its defences."

He recalled Mr Heath's consistent stand on Western European unity and his role in leading Britain to "return to Europe." Mr Teng toasted the Queen and a military band played "God save the Queen."

Repeating, Mr Heath recalled that eight members of the European Community belonged to

Nato, but said that neither they nor the United States wanted to leave the affairs of the world to the decisions of the super-powers.

While admitting that Europe had recently encountered setbacks, especially through world monetary problems and the increase in oil prices, he welcomed the election of M Giscard d'Estaing in France and Herr Schmidt in West Germany.

"I am glad to hear that these two European leaders have decided to hold an early meeting," Mr Heath declared. Greeting Chairman Mao, he said: "It is the people, and the people alone, who make history."

Mr Heath then visited the Great Wall and the Ming tombs. In warm sunshine he climbed to the highest accessible point on the restored portion of the wall, and was told by his hosts that he had got farther than President Nixon. Chad in open-necked shirt, white socks and coaching shoes, Mr Heath paused for breath several times on the exceptionally steep climb, but showed no signs of fatigue.

Later Mr Heath had a further meeting with Mr Teng on international affairs, concentrating on the problems of Asia, the attitudes of the superpowers to the rest of the world, and the need for a strong and united Europe, according to a British official source. Tomorrow's talks were expected to deal with Sino-British relations.

Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, tonight attended a concert given in Mr Heath's honour in the Great Hall of the People. On Tuesday Mr Heath will leave Peking for a tour of several Chinese provinces.

Nurses close wards in action over pay

About 250 nursing members of the Confederation of Health Service Employees at St Francis Hospital, Haverhill, Essex, yesterday began industrial action about 12 hours after a campaign organized by the union was due to start.

The closed a four-ward division and transferred 10 patients in it to the main wing of the 684-bed hospital.

One of the patients were transferred by ambulance, accompanied by nurses, in a van, a charge nurse chairman of the hospital said.

The villa will stay closed to patients until May 25 or to the main hospital we get the pay increase to which we claim we are entitled."

Nurses also began a campaign of minimal nursing care, of all therapeutic services and domestic services by nurses. They cooperated with administrators in a "command post" in a main building to arrange for essential drugs and emergencies.

Graylingwell, a psychiatric hospital, Chichester, will close today because a overtime 100 nurses. The hospital said patients would be transferred to other wards although that would cause overloading.

A decision criticized: Discontinuation of National Health Service hospitals by the confederation.

The campaign will be confined largely to psychiatric hospitals, where it has most of its 70,000 nursing members (four Medical Reporter writes).

The confederation's decision to instruct its members to strike for a 10% rise, but overtime and refuse to take on a senior's duty, was criticized yesterday by other unions and the Royal College of Nursing.

The college said industrial action by nurses would cause needless suffering to patients and alienate the public, the Government and the profession as a whole. With the request for an immediate independent inquiry into the dispute and the promise to back-date the award to May 23 it behaved all nurses to act with good will.

The National Union of Public Employees called the decision an "irresponsible act of amateur adventurers". There would be no response from the other 14 organizations representing nurses. Mr Albert Spenswick, general secretary-elect of the confederation and his colleagues would find themselves "awfully lonely" in the next few weeks.

Mr Spenswick said last night that nurses were still disappointed and frustrated and believed in tough action.

Addressing union officers and members at the Midlands, he said that the union intended to stand like a rock beside its lower-paid nursing members.

Leading article, page 7

BBC strike stops 'live' sport on TV

All "live" Bank holiday sports coverage on BBC Television today has been cancelled because of a strike by members of the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees.

Four-hundred scenery men, who rejected a BBC offer of job regrading, have been joined by 100 driver-riggers who do essential work on outside broadcast units.

The highlight of yesterday's sporting events, the Monaco Grand Prix, was won by Ronnie Peterson, of Sweden, in a John Player Special. Only nine of the 25 cars finished.

Ilie Nastase, of Romania, won the men's singles title in the British hard-court tennis championships at Bournemouth. He defeated Paolo Bertolucci, of Italy, in the final 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 (Reporter, page 9).

As temperatures climbed into the 70s yesterday, the AA and RAC reported traffic jams throughout the country. Journeys to the West Country were delayed by up to three hours by queues at the newly opened Avon bridge on the M5. At Southend vehicles arrived at the rate of 2,600 an hour.

Simon Fletcher, aged 14, of Sycamore Avenue, St Athan, Glamorgan, was seriously ill last night after a fall from a cliff top on Saturday.

Ministers disagree on future of Concorde

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Disagreements within the Government over Concorde were brought into the open at the weekend after an "off the record" briefing for air correspondents.

Lord Beswick, Minister of State, Department of Industry, who is in favour of keeping the project going, said that Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, wanted to cancel it in his Budget speech and was dissuaded only because of the need for further consultation with France.

Lord Beswick, who is responsible for aviation matters under Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, also said that he had accepted office believing that the whole of aviation would be within his province. He did not know that the operating side would be under the Department of Trade.

If all aviation was under one roof there would not be the difficulty of the transfer of the RAC strikes. A ministerial inquiry into labour relations in the British Aircraft Corporation has been demanded by union leaders after strikes and disputes at some of the corporation's factories (our Labour Staff writes).

The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff has asked Mr Edward Fletcher, Labour MP for Darlington, to table a parliamentary question on a possible strike because of what the union calls "the continuing failure of RAC to conduct mutual industrial relations policies."

Mr Roy Grantham, the union's general secretary, expressing concern at RAC's poor record in industrial relations, said the country could ill afford to lose valuable export orders at this time.

From today the union will back officially a two-week-old strike by 400 clerical staff at the corporation's military aircraft division at Preston. The stoppage is in support of the union's demand for a threshold clause to be written into current pay agreements.

Members of the union at the company's guided weapons division at Stevenage are conducting a ballot on whether to strike on a similar issue.

political lobbying, among other things, for the manufacturers, and the other faces a grave split of loyalists as MP for Bristol, South-East.

In a statement last night Lord Beswick said: "It seems to me that Mr Wilson should have more discretion in this matter and should have created a professional understanding as to what was on the record."

It also seems to me that he has committed what I would regard as an unprecedented breach of professional trust. We were being frank because it was off the record and we were not to be taken into my mouth. What I said, and what he reports, I would certainly be prepared to repeat to Mr Benn and Mr Healey."

Our Paris correspondent writes: Today France's preproduction Concorde 02 begins commercial route proving flights between Paris and Rio de Janeiro. It will cover the 7,255 miles across the South Atlantic to arrive in six by 10 min of scheduled flying time, stopping for refuelling at Dakar, Senegal. The normal subsonic flying time between Paris and Rio is 11hr 35min new-stop.

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Guinea guerrillas' tough line at talks

Nicholas Ashford

A peace talks between the Guinean-Bissau and the Portuguese (PAIGC), which opened in London on Monday, are proving tougher than expected.

Although both sides used that progress had been made during the first meetings, the atmosphere at the talks was friendly, the representatives of the liberation movement, proving intransigent on a number of key issues.

Portuguese had hoped the London talks would be a prelude to a ceasefire in Guinea-Bissau. This had then been followed at a

later date by a referendum and then by independence. However, PAIGC is insisting that a ceasefire should be conditional on four points.

These are: Recognition of the "state" of Guinea-Bissau and the right of the people of the Cape Verde Islands to self-determination and independence; recognition of the right to independence of Angola and Mozambique; Portuguese agreement to discuss the independence of these two states with the MPLA liberation movement in Angola; and the regroupment of Portuguese forces in Guinea-Bissau.

If the Portuguese agree to the first condition it would effectively rule out the need for a referendum.

Yesterday afternoon Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, had a meeting lasting one and a half hours with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary. They discussed Portugal's negotiations with PAIGC and also Portugal's proposals for self-determination of all its three African territories. Mr Callaghan offered to help to inform black African countries.

Hopes of wider talks on Portuguese Africa, page 3

any killed in await office building collapse

await, May 26—About 150

dining workers jumped for lives when a half-finished brick building collapsed at dawn. Although both sides used that progress had been made during the first meetings, the atmosphere at the talks was friendly, the representatives of the liberation movement, proving intransigent on a number of key issues.

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US bank chief says inflation puts future in jeopardy

From Frank Vogel
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 25

Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the American central bank, called today for a national crusade to fight inflation. He gave a warning that America's future is in jeopardy unless inflation is brought under control, and added: "If long continued, inflation at anything like the present rate would threaten the very foundations of our society."

In a speech at Illinois College in Jacksonville, Dr Burns painted one of the gravest pictures of the economic situation that he has ever made. This comes hard on the heels of an optimistic

address on the economy made by President Nixon on national radio yesterday.

The President said that significant improvements in the levels of national product, employment and income were being achieved and that there is evidence that inflation is coming under control and that "the worst is behind us."

The President suggested that the 1975 fiscal year budget that has been drawn up is "prudent" while Dr Burns declared that public expenditure is getting out of control. It is well known here that the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr William Simon, has been arguing privately for budget cuts.

Mr Nixon's optimistic speech set next to the grave pessimism

of Dr Burns, illustrates most clearly the great dissonance that now exists among the President's closest economic advisers.

According to some experts, this dissonance is producing a total breakdown in the management of economic policy.

In response to this situation the President announced that Mr Kenneth Rush is to become his special counsellor for economic policy, responsible for the coordination of overall domestic and international economic policy.

The President said that Mr Rush, aged 64, will have a seat in the Cabinet. He has held numerous senior positions in the Nixon Administration, the latest being Deputy Secretary of State.

Nixon said: "I am confident that we will experience further improvements in the economy during the remainder of this year. We expect our output to rise and to rise at more rapid rates. We expect the inflation rate to be significantly lower than the rate we have experienced in the past 18 months."

He urged Congress to enact swiftly the trade reform bill and provide authority for the permanent establishment of a cost of living task force to monitor developments in wages and prices. He added that he will send a special message to the economy to Congress this week.

Dr Burns believed that the inflation situation could get worse, and maintained that "in

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The rest of the news

Head teachers: Call for salaries of up to £9,000 a year

Co-op Bank: Militant staff threaten action after chairman is given big pay rise

Technical teachers: Strike threat in ultimatum

Badgers: MP wants law relaxed to allow humane gassing in some localities

State secrets: Liberal Bill would free the press from many restrictions

Little Rock: Senator Fulbright's foreign expertise makes little impact on his home ground

Spain: General Franco attends long parade celebrating civil war victory

Israel: Rivalries delay formation of new cabinet

Lisbon: New Portuguese Government introduces pay and price controls

Wine-tasting: A holiday dip in a sea of Bordeaux and Burgundy

Monday book: Michael Wolf on Lord Hankey: Man of Secrets, by Stephen Roskill

India: Reassessing the Nehru inheritance

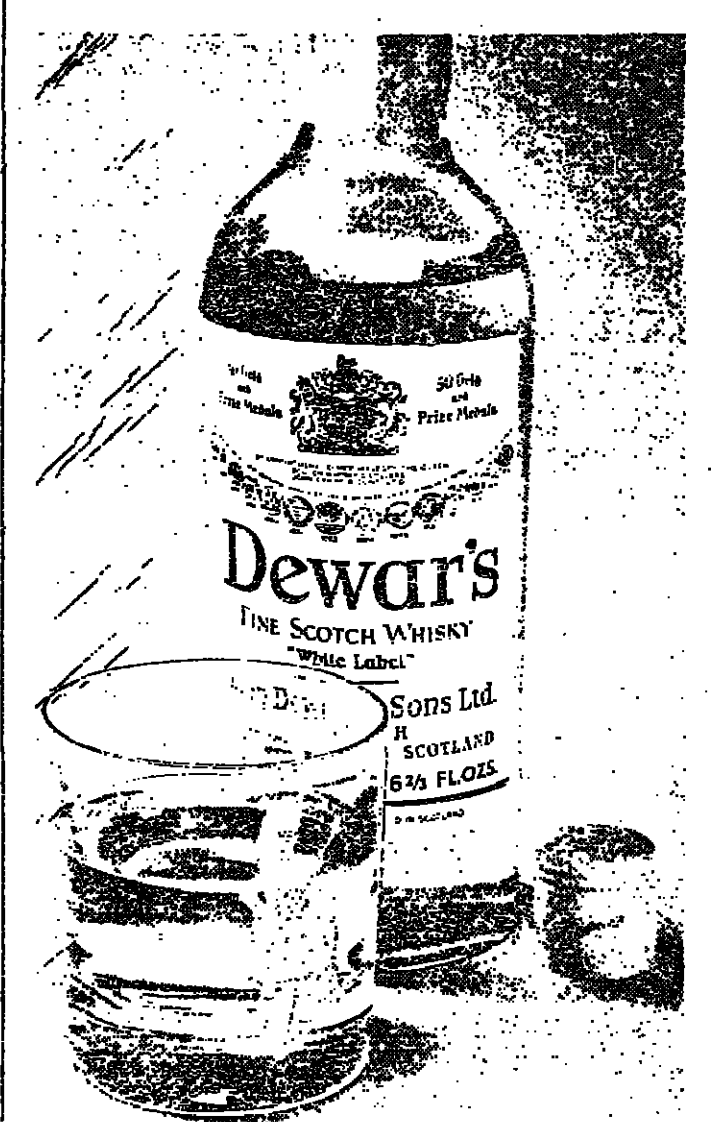
Lord Byron: The strange love affair of the poet's daughter

Letters: Standards in local government

Christian conflict: An analysis by Dr Ramsey in Berlin lecture

Venice: America and Italy likely to meet in world bridge final

Appointments: Home Affairs, Agriculture, Arts, Parliament, Chess, Church, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, etc, 25 Years Ago, Universities, Weather, European



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HOME NEWS

Mr Wilson underrates support for Ulster strike, Tory says: Labour MP urges recall of troops

Mr Wilson's strongly worded broadcast on the Northern Ireland situation on Saturday drew criticism yesterday from a former Conservative minister and from a member of his own party.

In the speech the Prime Minister said the Government would not negotiate with the "things and men" who were trying to destroy Ulster's constitution, and called on the people of Britain to continue to be patient and to support the Government's efforts to "see it through" in the province.

Mr William Deedes, a senior Conservative backbencher and a former Home Office minister, said on the BBC's World This Week radio programme that Mr Wilson's speech had not been helpful because it underrated support in the province for the Ulster Workers' Council.

Mr Deedes suggested that some of the Unionists who were not totally unopposed to the strikers should be approached to find out what is now needed to restore some of the confidence "lost and badly damaged among the Protestant majority".

Mr Tam Dalyell, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party's foreign affairs group, accused Mr Wilson of making matters worse by his plea for patience. He said the attitude of both from benches on Ireland might be rational enough as seen from London.

"Unfortunately, it is divorced from reality," he said at Bathgate, in his West Lothian constituency. "As long as the army is there in Northern Ireland many Irish will see the solution to their misery as someone else's problem, and pass by on the other side of the road like the biblical Levite."

The crunch has now come, and there is no point in postponing the day of reckoning, I can sympathize with Mr Wilson's frayed temper, but by asking for patience as long as it is needed, he is making the situation worse."

Broadcasting on the Northern Ireland crisis on Saturday night, the Prime Minister said: "As this holiday weekend begins, Northern Ireland faces the gravest crisis in her history. The army is equally for all of us who live on this side of the water."

What we are seeing in Northern Ireland is not just an industrial strike. It has nothing to do with wages. It has nothing to do with jobs—except to impede jobs. It is a deliberate and calculated attempt to use terrorism, law and un-parliamentary means for the purpose of bringing down the whole constitution of Northern Ireland so as to create a sectarian and undemocratic state from which one-third of the people of Northern Ireland will be excluded."

This is not this has not been at any time over these past few difficult years—a party matter in the House of Commons or in this country at all.

Where the political wildcats of Northern Ireland seek to divide and embitter, all the major parties in Britain have sought to heal and to unite.

In the years before 1970 the then Conservative Opposition supported the action the Labour Government took when we put the troops in, and the role of the Ulster Workers' Council was broken down, then when they devised a new constitution aimed at reconciliation and again in the initiatives they took to secure better relations between the Ulster and the Irish Republic.

On few constitutional issues in our history have we seen the full consensus reached by the Opposition party voting together for such measures and carrying them through with overwhelming majorities.

Mr Wilson said that the Ulster Workers' Council was a "new all-Ireland system threatening their religious and political beliefs. There is nothing to fear here and they know it."

What has been achieved in Northern Ireland these last two years provides hope for the future. It is not going to see that set aside by thugs and bullies behaving as they did at Ballymena last night (when two Roman Catholic brothers were murdered). We have made clear as a Government, and we speak for the overwhelming majority of the people of Northern Ireland, that we will not negotiate on constitutional or political matters in Northern Ireland with anyone who is openly defying the law and the established constitutional framework, with non-elected, self-appointed people who are actively breaking the law and intimidating the people of Northern Ireland—their fellow citizens and our fellow citizens within the United Kingdom.

We stand by, as our predecessors stood by and still stand by the decision taken last year that the Northern Ireland Executive provide the only basis for peace, the only basis for order and good government in Northern Ireland.

Today the law is being set aside. British troops are being hampered in tasks which were already daunting. And by breaking the law and the constitution we are denying the benefits of the peace.

Those who are now challenging the law are also challenging the fundamental right of every man and woman—the right to work. They have decided, without having

been elected by a single vote, who shall work in Northern Ireland, and who shall not. They seek to allocate food, to decide who shall eat and who shall not. By their action, children are prevented from going to school, essential services are in peril.

The present of Social Security benefits is reduced to chaos through interference with the methods of payment.

By the use of force and intimidation they have condemned hundreds of thousands of workers to involuntary unemployment. What they do not realize is that they are being deliberately fostered by people in search of power.

The people on this side of the water, British parents, British taxpayers, have seen their sons vilified and spat upon and murdered. They have seen the taxes they have poured out almost without regard to cost—over £300 million a year, this year with the cost of the Army operations on top of that going into Northern Ireland. They see property destroyed by evil violence and are asked to pick up the bill for rebuilding it.

Yet people who benefit from this now viciously deny Westminster, purporting to act as though they were an elected government, spending their lives in the West, and then systematically assault democratic institutions. What do these people think they are?

It is when we see the kind of arrogant, undemocratic behaviour now going on that the patience of citizens, parents, taxpayers, becomes strained.

Tonight I ask for an extension of that patience for as long as it is needed.

Tonight I ask for the continued support of a long-suffering people in dealing with a situation in which the law is being defied and essential services are being interrupted. It is our duty as the United Kingdom Parliament and the United Kingdom Government to ensure that minorities are protected, that those in greatest need are helped, that essential services are maintained, not by the desecration of a group of self-appointed persons operating outside the law, but by those who have been elected to ensure that these things shall be done.

The people of Northern Ireland and their democratically elected Assembly and Executive are the only basis for peace, the only basis for order and good government in Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Executive provide the only basis for peace, the only basis for order and good government in Northern Ireland.

Bank staff oppose chairman's pay rise

From Maurice Corina

A new clash is threatened between militant Co-operative Bank employees and senior management with a disclosure yesterday that Mr Alfred Wilson, the bank's chairman, has received a 75 per cent pay rise of £15,000 to £35,000 a year. The staff are threatening to "black" salary cheques presented by top managers as well as accounts of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which owns the bank.

The bank, Britain's sixth largest, has already been affected by strikes and an overtime ban because of the CWS's refusal to meet its demands for better pensions. Bank staff are angry that their chairman, who is also chief executive of the CWS, was awarded the rise to give him a more generous pension. He is due to retire on June 15 on half salary.

Leaders of the bank employees are claiming that they have received unsatisfactory replies from the CWS and its bank after a year-long campaign to bring their pensions into line with those of the clearing banks. Mr Wilson and his board have told the bank employees that various improvements in pensions are planned under a general revision of all CWS retirement schemes.

The management boards of retail Co-operative societies are in militant mood after Friday's decision by the Pay Board to make a legal order proposing to ban the payment by more than 200 societies of higher wages to 150,000 employees. Meeting at Llandudno yesterday, where the annual Co-operative Congress is due to open today, the Co-operative Employers' Association expressed dismay at the Pay Board's action. It was agreed that retail societies should pay the rises in defiance of the notices of restrictions.



Mstislav Kostropovich at Heathrow yesterday with his dog Keesya on arrival from Moscow for a two-year stay. The Russian cyclist was accompanied by his wife, who was cut off after he defended Solzhenitsyn, said: "I love my country and am grateful to be allowed to come for this tour."

Head teachers to see salaries up to £9,000

From Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent
Blackpool

Head teachers will call today for salaries of up to £9,000 a year. The highest-paid head teachers get about £6,500, but only about 14 earn as much. The average is about £3,500.

The National Association of Head Teachers, meeting in Blackpool, is expected to approve a pay policy that would keep head teachers' salaries in line with those paid to senior executives in industry. The association, which has 17,500 members, is also urging that minimum starting salaries for teachers should be increased from £1,400 to £1,800.

Last Friday Mr Premice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced the setting up of an independent inquiry into teachers' pay. It is almost certain to look at head teachers' salaries and to decide how much more they should be paid than other teachers.

An appeal for the Government to repeal the raising of the school leaving age was made at the association's conference in Blackpool on Saturday by Miss Gladys Belson, headmistress of a Buckinghamshire primary school and the association's president.

"If we are not able to meet the needs of those who are less academically able, we should have the courage to admit it, and we should work for the repeal of

the Act, which detains against their will and them as lawbreakers when fail to attend", Miss B added.

Later she told a press conference that she was alone of association's executive in ing to repeal the raising age, but that many association members supported her association is to debate it today.

She suggested more between sixth forms and co of further education or technicians. Closser association the student or adult world take away the sting of pro schooling.

Miss Belson said that co hensive schools should replace schools which had the test of time. To close schools "would rob mem our community of the free spend their money as the and the freedom to educat children as they wish."

Strike threat: The Assoc of Teachers in Technical I ons stated at its confere Solihull yesterday to co sanctions, including against local authorities i mum conditions of servi not agreed by January 31.

The conference endorss executive's decision to r national negotiations w local authority associat the basis of the model do as preser used for local stations. National negoti conditions in technical c broke down last Novembe

Liberal Bill on state secrets would help newspapers

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

A new approach to the law on official secrets, which would free the press from many of the restrictions criticized in the Franks committee report, is proposed by the Liberal Party in a draft Bill to be introduced in Parliament after the Whitsun-tide recess.

The State Secrets Bill, drawn up by the Association of Liberal Lawyers, would define a state secret as something which, if published, would assist a person in obtaining or otherwise damaging the security of the state, the economy, or diplomatic relations.

A person published "leaked" information which could be shown to be damaging to the security of the state he would be guilty of a criminal offence as now.

But under the new legislation a State Secrets Committee would be appointed by the Prime Minister to assist a person judge as chairman. It would have the continuing responsibility of looking at documents or alleged "official secrets" and saying whether they could be published.

A newspaper could rule that publication put the publisher at risk of prosecution and he would have to seek to in the courts publication public interest.

Mr John Macdonald, man of the Liberal lawyer yesterday: "It cuts so state secrets down to a able proportions, and then lishes a committee to w journalist or a gover official could go to eea a on whether a document ain facts were a state, it would certainly make it for the press to conduct gations involving gover departments."

The Liberals have pr another Bill, to compleme one outlined, which wou through a new system of adm tive law. It would be an sion of the ombudsman s instead of relying on the pact of an ex gratia pa from a department which have caused loss or di through maladministration. aggrieved persons could court for damages.

The Bills will be pub soon. They are expected sponsored by Liberal pe

MP wants law to allow gassing of badgers

By Diana Geddes

A Ministry of Agriculture demonstration of badger killing in a bovine tuberculosis-infected area of Gloucestershire this month angered conservationists and animal-lovers. There was even a threat of legal action against the minister alleging the killing of badgers, which is an offence under the Badgers Act, 1973.

Conservationists ask if there is any proof that badgers are responsible for the spread of tuberculosis among cattle. Or is this charge merely an excuse for farmers to circumvent the law, which it is commonly supposed prohibits the killing, capture or injury of the badger?

In fact, the Act affords little protection apart from making the use of force or traps for badgers and any cruel treatment illegal.

Any "authorized person", including the owner or occupier of the land on which badgers are found, or any person to whom he gives permission, may at any time kill or capture a badger, provided he has a written licence from the Minister of Agriculture.

Scott Hardy agrees with the report of 1951 on cruelty to wild animals that the most humane and most effective method of controlling badgers is by gassing, and not by snaring, trapping or shooting. He is a conservationist, and his methods now used. Gassing, however, is illegal under the Protection of Animals Act, 1911. Mr Hardy has written to the Minister of Agriculture suggesting that the law be relaxed on a local basis.

Homosexuals seek new safeguards

From Stephen Cohen, of The Times Educational Supplement, Malvern

The Campaign for Homosexual Equality is to press for legislation to protect homosexuals in their jobs. In conference at Malvern yesterday members voted overwhelmingly for laws against discrimination in employment, training and promotion opportunities.

The 750 delegates were told by Mr Ian Buist, from Richmond on Thames, that many homosexuals feared they would be dismissed or not selected for promotion if they disclosed their sexual condition to their employers.

A civil servant in a government department said that after he told his superiors he was homosexual he was denied promotion which had already been publicly announced. "I do not feel it is in the public interest that senior civil servants should conceal their domestic lives," he said.

The conference agreed that the greatest obstacle to an open life for many homosexuals was the fear of what would happen to their jobs if they disclosed their sexual preference.

Mr Michael De-la-Noy, vice-president of the campaign and former press officer to the Archbishop of Canterbury, threatened to withdraw his support from the organization if a report recommending lowering the age of consent to 12 was carried.

Legion attack on anti-immigrant 'poppy' stickers

The Royal British Legion has told the British Movement, led by Mr Colin Jordan, that unless it withdraws a sticker carrying a poppy symbol with an anti-immigration message below it and "suitably apologizes" for using it, the legion will seek a High Court injunction restraining publication of the sticker.

At the legion's annual conference in Harrogate yesterday, Colonel James Hughes, the chairman, said the sticker carried the words: "Remember when you wear a poppy that those who fell fighting in two world wars did not do so for Britain to become a free-Africa through immigration. Stop immigration, start repatriation."

Man is charged after van hits Palace gate

A Ford van crashed into the gates of Buckingham Palace last night after causing damage at four newspapers in the Fleet Street area.

It first mounted the kerb outside The Daily Telegraph in Fleet Street, tipped over a sign and a newspaper vendor's table and then crashed through the revolving doors by the entrance hall.

Further down the street it hit a plate glass window at the Daily Express.

At the Evening Standard, in Shoe Lane, the van rammed three gates, buckling two. At the Daily Mirror in Holborn it demolished three glass swing doors.

Police said later that a man had been charged with drunken driving. He will appear in court today.

Liberal 'hypocrisy' charge brings sharp Tory reply

By Our Political Staff

Conservative members of the standing committee on the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill have reacted sharply to complaints of Liberal MP that they are being "hypocritical" and turning the committee "into an absolute farce".

Referring to the attack by Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, who is the Liberal member of the committee, Mr Whitelaw, the shadow Secretary for Employment, and his colleagues say that no amount of "huffing and puffing" by the Liberals will persuade the Conservatives to engineer a defeat of the Government in committee simply for the sake of a defeat.

As for Mr Smith's complaint that the Tories' refusal to vote in committee last week caused him to lose his own amendment, Conservative business managers say that the Liberal MP misunderstands the position. The Conservatives withdrew their amendment, they say, because some of the criticisms of it carried sufficient weight. Mr Smith had put down not an amendment but a whole new clause, on which there was never any intention to vote. Mr Whitelaw insists that a constructive approach to the committee stage of the Bill must be the right one.

Refusal to bow to challenge—Mr Pym

Mr Francis Pym, Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, in a broadcast last night, said: "The vast majority of people in Northern Ireland want peace, they want a civilized and democratic way of life. There are many un-peaceful heroes: the people who have tried to carry their life in the face of terrorism; the people who even today are struggling to keep essential services going in the face of intimidation and obstruction. These people do not catch the headlines, but these are the brave and peace-loving people whom we in the rest of the United Kingdom are proud to call our fellow citizens. The origin of the present troubles is the revival of the terrorism of the IRA and the minority community, about one third of the population, who had no effective role in the government of Northern Ireland. The successive British governments have been to do everything within their power to help the people of Northern Ireland. We have tried ourselves how best to order their own affairs, despite the conflicting aspirations of different sections of the community, to bring peace to all people living there. This is very difficult because of the inherent conflicts that exist. Out of the continuing discussions and consultations throughout 1972 and 1973 there emerged first of all the border poll, which showed decisively that the people of Northern Ireland wished to remain part of the United Kingdom. Then came

the new constitution and its concept of power being shared by as many political parties as possible. It represented different points of view in the community, and was followed by the Assembly election and the setting up of the Executive supported by a clear majority of the Assembly.

So the whole process has been undertaken in the most democratic and constitutional way, both at Westminster and in Northern Ireland. And the political process included from the talks which led to the new constitution. Everyone had the chance more than once of putting his or her point of view. At the end of the day, it is the properly elected representatives of Northern Ireland who together have taken the decisions about Northern Ireland which have been implemented with the full authority of Parliament.

What is happening now? It is nothing less than a direct challenge to the democratic and parliamentary process itself. The British people will not bow to that challenge. It is a challenge to the people, whoever makes it. We never have and we never will. Freedom under the law authorized by Parliament is the foundation of our society. Northern Ireland has vowed to remain part of the United Kingdom. Very well, then, the United Kingdom law and constitution apply.

The present strike was based on a fear that the new constitution in Northern Ireland might lead to a severance with the United Kingdom and some kind of "takeover" by the republic. That fear is wholly unjustified. The safeguards against the IRA, approved by Parliament, are cast-iron. The Executive has responded in a thoroughly statesmanlike way to the doubts that have been expressed. Last week they came to an agreement that gave the most complete reassurance imaginable.

What the people of Northern Ireland have got to realize, especially those supporting this strike, is that the strike itself is playing right into the hands of the IRA. The strikers are crippling the economic life of the province in a way that the terrorists have long sought to achieve. This self-inflicted misery on top of all that Northern Ireland has already suffered can do nothing to bring about the peace we all seek.

And so I make this appeal to the people of Northern Ireland: Do not allow yourselves to be led on a course of anarchy. Consider where your interests lie. Consider the new system a chance to prove itself. You are in the end guaranteed the right to vote upon it. And I make this appeal to the people of the United Kingdom: Be patient. After all that has happened I know patience is not easy; but I ask for it because it is what is needed now. It is what, almost as much as anything, the people of Northern Ireland need at this moment.

The strike continued yesterday with few developments, although there were reports of intimidation at petrol stations over the border in the republic. Yesterday members of the Irish Army's reservist force joined police and regular troops in patrolling roads to prevent fuel from being used to transport petrol from Ulster.

In Dublin a tanker sent down from the Roman Catholic population in Londonderry was refused fuel for gas production by oil companies. One firm said it could not sell to casual customers and another refused to justify its decision.

Early yesterday the Army in Belfast arrested 22 Protestants said to be members of the Ulster Defence Association, and the recently legalized Ulster Volunteer Force. Men from 42 Commando and the 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry detained the men in raids in north Belfast and Carrickfergus. They were said to be acting on information provided by some of the 33 men arrested after a night of violence in North Antrim on Friday, when two Roman Catholics were killed.

The men had travelled together in a coach and many were packed up as they alighted at their homes. Police had followed the coach. As the number of passengers fell the RUC moved in, stopped the coach and collected the rest.

The arrests yesterday are part of an effort by the security forces to halt the state of sectarian killings in north Belfast since Christmas. They have included workmen ambushed and killed by gunmen. More police raids are understood to be planned for the next few days.

No union with South, Mr Faulkner says

Continued from page 1
Northern Ireland could not tolerate a situation in which self-appointed groups of people decided who should be allowed out of a housing estate, receive petrol, or be allowed to open a business. "Everyone has a right to make his protest without the law; no one has a right to coerce others."

"In no circumstances do we seek a confrontation between the forces of authority and any of our fellow citizens. There is no need for any such confrontation if people act in a lawful and responsible way."

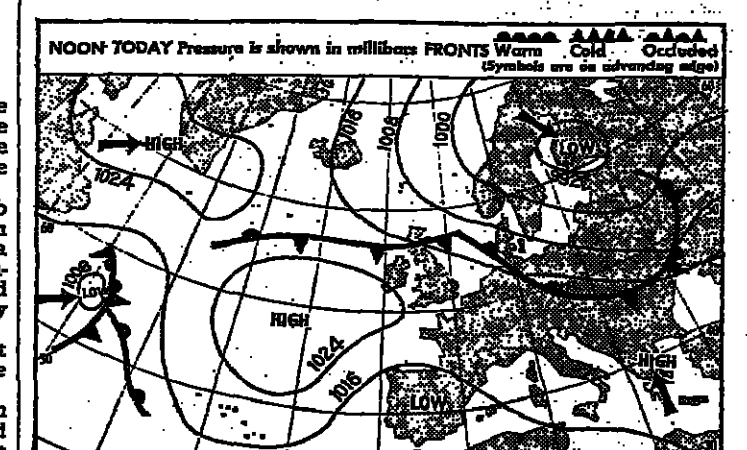
Because Mr Faulkner's broadcast was heard only on BBC Northern Ireland radio, one in the rest of the United Kingdom was able to hear his description of the people of the province as "the despair of our friends and the mockery of our enemies."

On the radio last night Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Unionists, criticized Mr Wilson's talk, saying that he had misrepresented the origin and purpose of the strike. The Assembly elections last year, Mr West said, had taken place before the real issues of Sunningdale were clear.

"The Executive was a group of people appointed by an English politician who is not answerable in any way to the Assembly or to the Ulster electorate. It is the appointed Executive which is supposed to represent Northern Ireland in any Council of Ireland. The whole of Sunningdale is thus completely dissociated from any kind of democratic control."

Mr West said he repudiated "the vile insinuations that we are a community of spongers". Northern Ireland met the same

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.54 am
Moon sets: 12.50 am
First Quarter: Tomorrow
Lighting up: 9.32 pm to 4.23 am
High water: London Bridge, 6.32 am, 7.11 pm (23.2ft); 6.50 pm, 6.71 am (22.0ft)
Low water: London Bridge, 12.30 pm, 11.9m (39.2ft); Dover, 3.44 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 4.11 am, 6.2m (20.2ft); Hull, 10.48 am, 6.5m (21.5ft); 11.36 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft)
Liverpool, 3.51 am, 8.3m (27.3ft); 4.29 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft)
A ridge of high pressure will persist over S Britain, while a trough of low pressure moves slowly S across Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, Midlands, Channel Islands, East Anglia, SE, central S England: Dry with sunny spells; wind W, light; max temp 15° or 16° (59° to 61°)
Central N England: Dry with sunny spells, becoming rather cloudy; wind W, light; max temp 12° (54° to 56°)
SW England, S Wales: Dry with variable cloud and sunny intervals; rain; S, sun.

Wind W, light; max temp 17° or 18° (63° to 64°)
N Ireland, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle; wind W to NW, light to NW, slight; max temp 15° or 16° (59° to 61°)
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, S Scotland: Bright, becoming rather cloudy with rain; wind W to NW, light to NW, slight; moderate; max temp 14° or 15° (57° to 59°)
Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, NW Scotland: Cloudy with occasional rain, becoming brighter with showers; wind W to NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11° (52°)
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rather cool with showers, particularly in N and E, sunny intervals in many places but rather cloudy at first over England and Wales.

Sea passages: 8 North Sea: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate
Strait of Dover: English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight
Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY
MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Aims of Industry libel proceedings

Aims of industry made clear last night that, contrary to the report in The Times on Saturday, libel proceedings against Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, relate wholly to statements he made outside Parliament.

It said it reserved the right to proceed for libel before Mr Benn repeated the statements in the House of Commons on Friday Mr Benn renewed in the new Parliament his complaint of breach of privilege against Aims of Industry, which had lapsed on the dissolution of Parliament in February.

Churchill service

Lady Spencer-Churchill was 89 last month, yet visited Westminster, Kent, she once lived, to attend open-air service marking start of the Churchill centenary celebrations to commemorate the centenary of her husband's birth.

Fire kills children

Three children died at fire at a house in Harley Willeston, North London, yesterday. They were V Williams, aged four, his brother, aged two, and Cha Waite, aged one.

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Yesterdays

London: Temp: max 7 am 14°C (57°F); min 7 pm 9°C (48°F); Humid, 7 pm cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 24 hr to 7 pm, 2.7 in. Sea level, 7 pm, 1.0247 m rising.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, May 26
East Coast
Brighton: 12.1°C (54°F)
Blackpool: 12.1°C (54°F)
South Coast
Bournemouth: 12.1°C (54°F)
Plymouth: 12.1°C (54°F)

A holiday dip in a sea of fine French wine

Our car had left Bordeaux and was speeding past vineyards with names like Rauzan Gassies, Palmer and Margaux, when the American buyer could contain himself no longer and exclaimed in excitement: "Oh, this is where it really swigs—we're beginning to see what makes it move." The English members of our party, who had been maintaining a reverent silence, looked horribly embarrassed by her outburst, but it pleased our host, whose family has been connected with a distinguished wine for generations.

He liked to see enthusiasm about wine, and wished that more British, who he thought knew a lot about it, would stop at Bordeaux on their way south to the sea. My only comment after sampling the delights of Bordeaux and burgundy is that the beach could be an anti-climax after a stay in the wine growing areas of France.

My visit began with a flight to Paris and a fast, modern train to Bordeaux which arrived just in time for a glass of champagne on a chateau terrace before lunch.

It was during the meal that I received my first lesson in winetasting—never eat salad or watercress—the vinegar in salad dressing and the peppery flavour of watercress destroys the taste of the wine.

After lunch we visited Chateau Beycheville, one of the prettiest in Bordeaux, set among huge cedar trees, yellow and purple pines, and terra cotta statues. There the Maitre de Chai (the wine-making master) invited us to taste the new wine. Using a pipette, which is like a long glass phial, he gently inhaled the wine. I never got the tasting bit quite right—holding the young wine in your mouth and slurping it round noisily before spitting it out with confidence and often at some distance.

The maitres are usually rosy cheeked countrymen who have been taught about wine by their fathers and grandfathers. Their jobs are demanding and responsible, and often they must take major decisions about the vineyards in the owner's absence.

Twice in their careers they are given the chance to taste the reserve of the chateau. By tradition, the first tasting is when they are fairly young and the second 25 years later. They tend not to drink much wine—they find the taste and the smell is enough—and many drink light beer with their meals.

During the Second World War, the Germans occupied the splendid Chateau de la Riviere near the old town of St Emilion. They harassed the Maitre de Chai, René Faye, about access to the cellars, and eventually forced him to flee. Desperate to save his vines, René said with

his most innocent look that the soldiers were standing on the family vaults. Fortunately for wine lovers, the troops accepted this and often left small bouquets of flowers outside the door.

Moving from Bordeaux to Burgundy was a bit like leaving Harrogate or Cheltenham to settle in Somerset or Devon. Beaune is robust and delightful and Burgundians are warm people. They love to eat well and the richer the dish the better.

This year the grapes were two weeks early so there was more than the usual anxiety for the first vintage in May in case frost nipped the precious grapes, but André Gagey, managing director of Louis Jadot, was relaxed and philosophical.

"Wine is like a child," he said. "It is born and then begins to grow. It matures and then at the time of bottling, that is the wedding. But it is not always pleased to be so restricted in its confinement. As in marriage, there is some friction and a reaction. But then it settles and matures in peace and harmony with the bottle until it is quite perfect—like a man at 40, an ideal time in life."

He pointed out some of the great vineyards—an 1897 Chateau Musigny and Clos de Vougeot, 1906, and remarked that burgundy was at its best in a magnum or a jereboam.

With some pride, he showed me the special wine set aside for his children's marriages and said with a smile, "If my son will wait for 10 years we can drink something very special. For my daughter's wedding in July, we have a Beaune Cent Vignes 1959."

We then got down to the serious business of testing in the Salle de Degustation, where I learned that now we were in Burgundy the pipette was called a chateaufleur. First the wine was poured into a tastevin, a

tiny silver dish which reflects the colour of the wine in the circular indentations round the sides. The tastevin had been used by André's father and grandfather. Some of the wine had the richness of rubies, but I was told that while colour is an indication, it is not always a sign of quality.

The wine was carefully poured from the tastevin to the glass, and we began with a white.

"Remember you can drink a simple wine even with oysters—something like Chablis which would be delightful or a Pouilly Fuissé. There is no such thing as a cheap wine only inexpensive ones," said André.

After tasting several fine wines we talked about the market over lunch, of special Burgundy brand and coq au vin.

"We own about 51 acres of land and produce about 60,000 to 120,000 bottles each year. We have always sold a great deal to the British who appreciate our wine. But now we are also selling a lot to the Japanese. In Japan now it is fashionable to drink wine. It's like America was 30 years ago."

Every third Sunday in November there are the celebrated wine auctions at the Hospice de Beaune. For the rest of the year individual customers are welcome in Beaune, but it is wise to plan ahead and write to arrange a visit.

Get in touch with your local wine merchant to arrange this kind of trip—or else write directly to the vineyard of your choice.

How to get there—direct flights, Air France London-Bordeaux normal fare £81.70; excursion fare £49.05; or London-Paris £44.30, French Railways, 179 Piccadilly, W1. Single first class fare about £23.

Ann Morrow

it smells delicious—
just like money.



Quite a lot of ballet history

For anyone who thinks about ballet as I do, which is hardly ever, the sale of costume and décor designs at Sotheby's on Thursday will come as a fair surprise. Auctioneer Mr Julian Barron expects to dispose of 180 lots for a total of about £50,000 in a bidding time of roughly two hours.

Admittedly, the sale has some collectors' items including a pen and pastel sketch of the Madonna driving a Niirky in the years after he had taken leave of the ballet and, some say, his senses.

It also includes one of the designs by Leon Bakst, one of the many artists who worked for Diaghilev's ballet in the years after he had taken leave of the ballet and, some say, his senses.

Naturally the congress's attention will be focused on succession. The present shake-ups, both in the party and state, are primarily concerned with making the system secure so that Titoism should continue after Marshal Tito is no longer guiding Yugoslavia.

With all the controversial political issues—like nationalism in Croatia and liberalism in Serbia—out of the way, Titoism will be on consignment and on an even more vigorous reassertion of everything Titoism stands for.

Non-alignment, as the fundamental tenet of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, and workers' self-management, a vital feature of Yugoslavia's internal system, will receive special emphasis.

There is, therefore, no reason to believe that the congress will usher in any radical changes or decree any departure from the course established at the sixth congress when, at the height of

and 1939, as well as heavier, some might say more macabre, items such as the death mask of Fokine, or any nothing of a bronze plaque of what appears to be a lady discus thrower but turns out upon closer examination to be Isadora Duncan.

Viewed in the conservative surroundings of Sotheby's the whole collection (the property of half a dozen individual owners) seems somehow untypical but there is now, as Mr Barron explains, a growing tradition of theatrical sales there.

Ever since the first Diaghilev sale in 1967 we have been organizing some kind of theatrical design or costume auction each year; admittedly we don't get quite the same purchasers as the gallerists and the gallerists, especially interested, but the sales do attract people who know something about ballet and want to keep their memories alive.

Often, costume designs are bought by the dancers for whom they were created, or at any rate their children. I try to limit the period so that we only deal with designs from about 1910 to 1935, and of course any designs linked to Diaghilev attract competitive bidding.

But last year in the auction only three lots failed to find a buyer, and now with a number of new museums starting up, like the Theatre Arts in London and the Diaghilev in Venice, there's bound to be continued interest in these collections. The auctions themselves are some of the most highly competitive I've ever handled."

Sheridan Morley

Yugoslav party congress reaffirms basic tenets of Titoism

Belgrade, May 26
For the sixth time since his Communist Party emerged victorious from the Second World War President Tito will tomorrow open the party's congress which is expected to define the country's political strategy for the next four years.

The tenth congress of the party opens two days after the President celebrated his eighty-second birthday. He has led the party without interruption since 1957.

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conflict with Russia, the party changed its name to League of Communists to reflect its changing role. In spite of sporadic setbacks and retreats, the party is aiming for continuity.

The strains and stresses of recent years, when Yugoslavia suffered its worst leadership crisis, have, inevitably, encouraged those in the party who felt that the way out of the impasse was a return to iron discipline. For a while it looked as if this view might prevail. Then the climate changed and the attacks began to centre on neo-Stalinism.

The resolutions which are to be presented to the congress leave no doubt, however, that moderation is the trend for the future, and that while the centre will be strengthened and reorganized, the party will not return to the heavy-handed controls associated with the communist parties of the Soviet block.

There is a reorganization at the top in the offing, with the presidency of the Central committee reduced from the present 52 to 38 members. An Executive committee will also be elected by the Praesidium.

This will round-off the cycle of personnel changes which began earlier this month, when the new Presidential Council was elected. It consists of President Tito's oldest and most trusted associates, representing each of the six republics, and two autonomous regions, which

have thus gained in importance. In the past contacts between the federal and republican leaderships were weakened to a degree which threatened the cohesion of policy making, as well as the implementation of policies.

The party's Executive Bureau did not have a clear picture of what was going on in individual republican parties, and debates on various questions turned into monologues. However, the situation has already been changed. Two years ago, President Tito personally intervened to topple Croatia's nationalistic-minded leaders; last year he intervened again and made the liberal Serbian leadership resign.

Great emphasis is laid on Yugoslavia's unchanged position with respect to Soviet block parties. The Yugoslav state's position too remains unchanged in spite of the improvement in Yugoslav-Soviet relations. In fact, the congress report insists on full respect for the country's independence and for its own brand of socialism.

One of the congress resolutions voices Yugoslavia's opposition to imperialism and neocolonialism, which means mainly the United States. But the same sentence also condemns "hegemonism", which in Yugoslav party jargon stands for Soviet endeavours to dominate the country.

Dessa Trevisan

Leading article, page 7

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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LONDON FLATS



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WARNING FROM THE NURSES

nurses have enjoyed a deal of public support in current pay dispute with the union. Their case is a good one, and even though they are not given the status rise which they seek, independent inquiry is to be made into their claim. That is not enough for some of them. Confederation of Health Care Employees is pressing a campaign of industrial action. Its effect will be confined largely to district hospitals and it is not supported by other unions and organizations. But it is a principle that matters. It is questions for the nurses themselves and for society as to whether any action that is acceptable to their consciences would be a more effective weapon than relying on the art of public opinion. That art would be put in jeopardy, the public would come to look at the nurses in a completely

different light, if disruption were pushed so far as to inflict real suffering on patients. But if that were to happen more would be lost than public esteem for the nursing profession.

One of the conditions for a stable society is that a number of people doing skilled and responsible work should be prepared to take part of their reward in public respect and the intrinsic satisfaction of the job. That is true not only of nurses but of other paramedical professions, probation officers, police, teachers and a host of social welfare workers, to take a few of the more obvious examples. It is not likely that the pay in any of these occupations will ever be high enough to attract sufficient people of the right calibre for that reason alone. They must be ready to give overriding priority to their professional duty even, if necessary, at some financial sacrifice. But already the teachers have shown that they are no longer prepared to accept this traditional discipline, the civil

servants have been flexing their muscles, now we have some of the nurses, and there may be other exceptions to the old rule still to come.

It is no use simply wagging an admonitory finger. The necessary restraint will not be shown in a materialistic society if the financial sacrifice demanded is too great and especially if it seems that one person's sense of responsibility is another's wage increase. The difficulty is all the greater at a time of rapid inflation when it appears that an exercise of industrial muscle is required simply to stay where you are. This action by the nurses may be unnecessary and irresponsible. They should be able to get a fair deal without it. But it should be a warning to the rest of us that there is more to incomes policy than holding the miners and the engineers in check. On social grounds it is equally necessary that those in lowly paid but highly skilled occupations should feel that their pay is determined by means that are fair if not generous.

TO PREPARE TO GO

future of Yugoslavia could be an important bearing on the rest of Europe. Geographically, politically she is delicately placed between east and west, a loss of balance could have consequences—at least as serious as those that followed her fall in 1948. President Tito, whose personality and stage have provided cohesion for all these years, is now preparing the ground for his own departure. Nobody can tell at this point whether he will succeed or fail. He is trying to do so. Some fear that as soon as he is gone there could be civil war between Serbs and Croats. Some see Soviet intervention, either overt or covert, to draw Yugoslavia into the Warsaw Pact. Others are confident that the sure being taken by President Tito himself and by the Congress which opens today will keep the country on an even

three years. At one point President Tito seemed to be going back to something resembling the Stalinist discipline of the past. There were party purges, trials, and dismissals of well-known writers and academics. The nationalist aspirations of the Croats provided the cue but the net soon spread wider. Now there has been some rethinking and in the appalling terminology of the party the fight is simultaneously against "bureaucratic tendencies and forces on the one hand and anarchical-petit-bourgeois and pseudo-liberal tendencies and forces on the other."

There is no doubt that the main tendency is towards tighter central control and a reaffirmation of "democratic centralism" in the party. Yet this is to be combined with an attempt to develop the system of workers' self-management so as to give the workers more power, particularly over investment where the banks had assumed more and more importance. Whether these two aims can be combined is, of

course very much open to question, but at least the new Constitution, promulgated with much publicity, maintains Yugoslavia's tradition of seeking her own unique solution to modern problems.

The immensely elaborate new system of delegates from base organizations is supposed to give the people a new form of representation in their triple capacity as producers, consumers, and members of political organizations. It may all turn out in practice to be a vast facade, or it may provide an example that will influence other left-wing countries. In either case it will be watched with interest, not least by the Russians, who have recently been doing their best to overcome the bitter suspicion with which they are regarded by a great many Yugoslavs, particularly those with memories of 1948 or 1968. The fact that the Russians are attending today's party congress, after boycotting the last one, is a significant measure of that interest.

Helping deprived children

From the Warden of Toynbee Hall, Sir, The Youth and Community Bill is to be welcomed for the emphasis it places on giving information and advice on careers and occupations and on the welfare services, and its recognition of the special needs of young people who suffer from mental and physical disabilities, ethnic minorities and those susceptible to criminal or other anti-social influences and the importance of providing housing for homeless young people.

For these services to be effective specialist appointments will be necessary, otherwise there will continue to be inadequate provision of experts in direct and accessible contact with the young school leavers and the delinquent fringe who may not, because of their experiences and limitations, find adult orientated services easy to understand. The generic youth and community workers already appointed and envisaged in the Bill have too wide responsibilities to give these services themselves and they are not ones that can necessarily be provided on a part-time basis to give adequate service. The Government, therefore, must be prepared to consider increasing staff to cope with these specialist areas.

The Bill, however, does not effectively meet the needs of younger children, the public's suspicion about corruption—fanned as it is by individual court cases and by a sensationalized media—is not wholly justified. The vast majority of local government officers and members are hard-working public servants who have denied to them much of the glory and perils that go into the private corporate sphere. As far as members

Standards in local government

From Mr Stephen Haseler, Sir, Your leader "Local Interests" (May 24) which comments upon the proposals of the Redcliffe-Maud Committee's report on local government corruption is to be welcomed, as indeed is the report itself.

I personally see no objection to your idea of a local government inspectorate, although I would demur from your notion that it should be under central government control. It would be much more effective if the proposed inspectorate was independent of all bureaucracies.

That apart, however, could I make a comment upon the proposals of the Redcliffe-Maud Committee which may need to be further considered. First, it ought to be more widely appreciated that we on the Greater London Council have already put in operation a register of members' pecuniary interests which was agreed by the whole Council some months ago and which is now working. We felt it necessary to set this up in advance of any recommendations from the Committee because of the undoubted public disquiet about the abuse of authority. We initiated this long before any similar proposals regarding the North East broke into the national consciousness, and for a perfectly proper reason, namely, to respond to public feeling.

It ought to be stressed however that the public's suspicion about corruption—fanned as it is by individual court cases and by a sensationalized media—is not wholly justified. The vast majority of local government officers and members are hard-working public servants who have denied to them much of the glory and perils that go into the private corporate sphere. As far as members

are concerned they often, in order to properly fulfil their elected duties, sacrifice promotion and advancement in their own careers. Local government may be rather too much upon the defensive at the moment and it ought to be pointed out that the public, press and television seem to expect standards of those in public life to be significantly different from those within the big corporations that have as much effect upon all our lives as do, say, the new regional authorities. Up until recently we have even refused to pay anything by way of allowances to elected members.

At the root of the problem is, of course, Britain's traditional adherence to the cult of the "amateur" in politics. Regional Councilors, who carry far more responsibility than Members of Parliament, are expected by many to be unpaid Lord and Lady bountiful rather than professional politicians able to exert political control over the huge and often unmanageable local and regional bureaucracies.

By all means let us adopt the Committee's recommendations, but in doing so let us not get the question out of proportion. There is a degree of hypocrisy contained within the view that a county councillor should be under greater public scrutiny than a company executive or manager. This hypocrisy is compounded where we are also expected to exert proper political control over our local and regional machines whilst still holding down our own normal employment.

Yours faithfully, STEPHEN HASELER, Chairman, General Purposes Committee, Greater London Council, County Hall, SE1, May 24.

Confusion in N Ireland

From Mr Christopher Burdon, Sir, The Reverend R. T. Beckwith's "repeated though brief visits to Ireland" (Letters, May 24) seem to have left him with different impressions from those my similar visits have given. Perhaps this is not surprising in view of the present social and political confusion in Northern Ireland; but the arguments he uses to bolster these impressions are surely open to question.

The Civil Rights movement, which Mr Beckwith considers mainly in its role of "stalking horse for the IRA", drew more attention to the gross discrimination which was a direct result of half a century's "majority" government. For these reasons, the rights of the Catholic population, faith in government, to be restored, more was seen to be necessary than reluctantly passed legislation against discrimination. The abolition of Stormont, proportional representation and power-sharing were a gratifying extras imposed by a ill-considered

army patrols of Catholic districts? With Mr Beckwith's central thesis however—that Government policy has floundered partly because of misunderstanding of the people's feelings—it is hard to quarrel. One could mention three more factors of the Ulster Protestant consciousness which have been given too little attention in policy-making. I mean: (a) the intense mistrust of the "Fascists"; (b) the misreading of the only now disintegrating, in England as the bastion against the Vatican; and (c) the very long history of religious hostility in Northern Ireland and the mythology that has accrued to it.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER BURDON, College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, Yorkshire, May 24.

From Mrs Joan Little, Sir, Many people will endorse the comments of the Warden of Latimer House (May 24) on the intensity of "passive sympathy" of the population for present conditions in Ulster due to the strike.

"Good children are seen and not heard" except by God. There are many of us in Ulster now, particularly women and children, Christians and like-minded Protestants, who find it hard to practise moderation in all things, and to expect leisure with pleasure only in measure of our diligence. We recognize the creative cultures of our geographical neighbours in the South and would seek to share them further. If only we were not so possessed of a fear that hard-won standards of everyday life would be adversely affected.

We seek a care from the powers that be; we do not feel victimized or that we are being denied a hearing, or a counting. Yours faithfully, JOAN LITTLE, 70 Beech Hill Park West, Belfast.

Young offenders

From Mr David Mathieson, Sir, A great debate has just begun about how we should deal with our young adult offenders, ie, in the 17-21 age range. The debate has been initiated by the report just published of the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System.

This report, which has been eagerly awaited for some time now, is important because it focuses on the acknowledged fact that our present system of dealing with young adult offenders is so obviously failing. It is costly and has a high reconviction rate, therefore, we must search for something better.

The report proposes that more young adult offenders should be dealt with in the community—and that, in cases where a custodial sentence is imperative, the young person should be released on licence as soon as possible. Supervision of offenders in the community is the responsibility of the Probation and After-Care Service, therefore probation officers are deeply involved in the implications of the changes proposed in this report.

The report makes it quite clear that, if young offenders are to be supervised in the community rather than be kept locked away in institutions, the public will demand that probation officers exercise very close and intensive supervision, even to the point of having the power to have the young offenders put into

custody. Probation officers, who are traditionally committed to a caring and helping role with offenders, are understandably concerned about the fundamental change in their role which these proposals could bring about.

The National Association of Probation Officers, which speaks for the Probation and After-Care Service, will give full consideration to the report. The Home Office has promised full consultation with the association before any new legislation is envisaged; in fact, such consultation would be an important pre-requisite of any developments for probation officers are the people who would be most actively involved in any new forms of supervision.

All those concerned with the penal system must now engage in a full and honest debate about the respective roles of care and control in our dealings with young offenders. NAPO will enter fully into discussions in a desire to find a new and a better philosophy and method of dealing with our young adult offenders. In this context, when the Home Secretary reconstitutes his advisory council in the near future, he may find it helpful to include, as well as judges, lawyers, politicians and academics, some representation from probation officers themselves. Yours faithfully, DAVID MATHIESON, National Association of Probation Officers, 5 Derby Lane, Liverpool, May 21.

Flags of convenience

From Mr C. H. Blyth, Sir, We were interested to read in your May 22 issue the report by Mr Peter Strafford on articles in the New Yorker magazine by Mr Noel Mostert on tankers and pollution. We are in complete agreement that countries in the main oil consuming areas should impose rigorous standards on tankers bringing oil to their terminals, or not allowed to enter ports, unless they meet high standards of safety, operation and crew health. Further, that they should be subject to scrupulous examination on arrival in port.

We were especially interested in and gratified by references to super-tankers under flags of convenience—"manned by improperly trained and uncertified crews navigating with defective equipment" because, as is generally known throughout the maritime world, these organizations and its maritime affiliates have long

campaigns (with very little support from shipowners, underwriters, governments) against flags of convenience, and the deplorably low standards of manning, equipment, maintenance, working conditions, crews, supervision etc, which obtain in hundreds of vessels flying one "convenience" flag or another.

The high incidence of marine casualties under these cheap flags, which has resulted in heavy loss of life among seafarers, has been a tragic fact of maritime life for many years—but still governments, authorities of large trading nations who could introduce measures at little expense considerably to reduce the worst abuses and increase safety at sea decline to do so.

Yours truly, C. H. BLYTH, General Secretary, International Transport Workers' Federation, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, SW4, May 23.

The law affecting press freedom

From Mr R. M. Taylor, Sir, Winding up the debate on the press last week the Prime Minister said: "It may be right for us to proceed on Franks and Younger together. Perhaps we should also think of proceeding on Phillimore and Faulks at the same time. The advantage of linking these issues together would be that it might help to secure improvements in the ability of the press to get at facts essential for its leadership—that means all of us—and the conduct of public affairs, while at the same time protecting the individual from undue intrusion. Perhaps we can work out the whole thing against the background of the four reports."

This is the statesmanlike approach. Though there is undoubtedly scope for debate on what constitutes "essential" facts, it is right that the whole body of law affecting press freedom should be examined together. It has been the piecemeal approach of the past which has helped to create the necessity for these four important investigations.

How absurd, then, that the House should be about to consider in committee at this same time private member's Bill which would limit in certain circumstances the defences available in an action for defamation! The Rehabilitation of Offenders Bill has already prompted an interim report by Mr Justice Faulks's Committee which states: "In principle we view with disfavour the creation by this Bill of a special class of person about whom the truth cannot safely be told after a specified period. We think it is in the public interest that truth should at all times remain a defence in actions for defamation. It is in our view wrong in principle that a man about whom the truth is told should be entitled to damages on that account."

The Bill was given an almost ecstatic welcome by Mr Alex Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office, on a second reading, though he conceded that the defamation clause would require "a good deal of discussion in committee". Nevertheless, he rejected Mr Justice Faulks's suggestion that the clause should be omitted if that was what the Bill would be without meaning.

Mr Lyon arrives at this conclusion by a process of thought that seems lamentably lacking in logic. "Is it right," he asks, "that in this community what has been true in the past should be regarded as all practical purposes as untrue?" And he supplies his answer: "I think that that is right. I take the view that truth is not any more paramount than any other principle of civilized conduct in a civilized society. There is also compassion and understanding."

It is precisely because there is compassion and understanding that one would not wish to oppose the honest intention of this measure, but if it makes truth less than of paramount importance it has all the makings of a rogue's charter, whatever good it may achieve.

We submit that, with a comprehensive review imminent, if not precisely pending, the whole question would be better left until then. Yours faithfully, R. M. TAYLOR, Chairman, Parliamentary and Legal Committee, Guild of British Newspaper Editors, Whitefriars House, EC4, May 22.

Archbishop's election

From the Revd Dr Hamish F. G. Swanston, Sir, When Dean Alford wrote announcing his intention to vote against the election of Hamish F. G. Swanston as Bishop of Hereford he had only this reply from the Prime Minister:

Woburn Abbey, December 25, 1847 Sir, I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22nd inst. and I am very glad to hear of your intention of voting for the law.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant, J. Russell.

It is pleasant to be assured that Canon Robinson (May 20) will be spared such a rebuff.

Yours faithfully, HAMISH SWANSTON, Eliot College, University of Kent at Canterbury, May 20.

Support for euthanasia

From Mr Malcolm Muggeridge, Sir, I quite agree with Christopher Crossman, as Leader of the House, had a lot to do with the passing of the Abortion Act. There is a sentence of his I have cherished, and which I think, well exemplifies the spirit in which he steered it through Parliament—"Better the liberal elitism of the statute book than the reactionary populism of the market place." It is the very doctrine of conservatism.

If it is really true, as Mr Price claims, that support for euthanasia in the Parliamentary Labour Party is minuscule, and that there is no possibility of its being legalized under a majority Labour Government, one will be better pleased than I. We shall just have to wait and see.

Yours, etc, MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE, Park Cottage, Robertsbridge, Sussex, May 24.

An artist and his levels

From Mr R. T. Covern, RA, Sir, Last week in Whitehaven a young lady of some 10 or 11 years, watching me at work on a drawing, provided an unconscious postscript to a controversy which has vexed art reflection and which was recently reflected on some length in your columns. "Do you," she said, "have to have 'O' levels to do that?" Yours faithfully, R. T. COWERN, Church Lodge, Brighton, Sussex.

THE WAYS OF THE ISLE OF MAN

Isle of Man enjoys a special constitutional status: how satisfactory does this seem in the aftermath of the report on Sumnerland fire? Many of lessons to be drawn from the report are relevant far beyond the Isle of Man; to architects, to agents of public buildings, to builders and promoters of building materials. But the active and probably determining factor in this story is the role of the public authorities of an island to control what they set in motion. The island's parliament has passed somewhat stricter legislation on fire safety in public buildings (though it includes no statutory regulations for hotels, omission likely to have its effect on the tourist trade). Memory of the tragedy would ensure a more rigorous application of the rules. But the also throws light on some of the problems that face communities that seek to be self-sufficient in the modern world. The historical quirk that has made the Isle of Man and the other islands a status depen-

dent on the Crown but outside the United Kingdom creates a very pleasant way of life, but one with certain limitations and dangers.

The Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey have their own legislatures whose laws are given validity by Orders in Council almost, but not quite, automatically. Westminster is in charge of foreign affairs, but its enactments on domestic matters apply to the islands only if their own parliaments decide that they should. In theory, the Crown's sovereignty remains and the British Parliament has the power to intervene, but in practice it does not. In effect, the islands pay their way and rule themselves. The Manx have no breathalysers, they barge young offenders and they sentence murderers to death (although, having no gallows, they do not execute them).

In some respects, they are idyllic examples of small-scale self-determination. Their inhabitants are mostly well satisfied, and so are the tourists who pour in every summer and keep them

prosperous. Taxes are low and most social services are comparable with those on the mainland. If there is a slight tendency for the representative institutions to have an oligarchic air, the oligarchy is benign.

But there are disadvantages. The alarm a few years ago about the Treaty of Rome, and the Treaty of Rome, and the Treaty of Rome, showed that it is less easy these days to draw the line between internal and external affairs. The small-scale intimacy is hard on those who disagree with the general mood—and this can be a source of danger when the disagreement is over a matter of public interest, and an official decides to stifle his doubts rather than offer unpopular advice. The evidence of complacency and confusion in the Sumnerland affair obviously falls far short of the kind of failure that should cause Parliament to look again at its custom of not interfering, but it is a bitter warning to the islanders, in their preference for self-sufficiency, not to despise the skills available on the mainland.

Diet and heart disease

From Professor John Yudkin, Sir, As a nutritionist, and as one whose main research interest for many years has been the study of the relationship between diet and heart disease, I am writing to express my great concern over the recent broadcast by BBC television of the programme "Cross your heart and hope to live".

With so important and emotive a subject as heart disease, it was obvious that there would be a vast and unusually attentive audience for this programme. My own immediate impression was that the chief message remaining in the minds of the viewers was the almost imperative injunction that, if they wished to reduce the chances of getting a heart attack, they must reduce their consumption of eggs, butter, milk and cheese. And since the broadcast this opinion has been continually reinforced by the large number of people who have spoken to me or written to me about the programme. The fact is that the role of diet in producing heart disease, and thus the changes in diet that might lessen the risk of developing heart disease, constitute one of the most vigorously debated subjects in medicine today. In particular, many believe that there is good reason to doubt the hypothesis—that implicates foods such as eggs, milk, cheese and butter. These happen to be among the most highly nutritious foods we have.

It was reprehensible, not to say irresponsible, for the BBC to have broadcast this attempt to indoctrinate people as if this hypothesis were an indisputable truth, and thus encourage them to alter their diet on the basis of this excellent food. Yours faithfully, JOHN YUDKIN, Emeritus Professor of Nutrition, University of London, 16 Holly Walk, Hampstead, NW3.

Human rights

From Professor H. W. R. Wade, QC, Sir, It is lamentable that our domestic law of fundamental rights is not raised at least to the level of our international obligations. Professor Robertson (May 20) has aptly pointed out how the express safeguards of the European Convention on Human Rights could have helped the cause in the case of the Greek shipmaster (The Times, May 11)—though fortunately in that case the principles of natural justice covered the same ground. But so long as our European commitments are not incorporated into our internal law, they are of little use as such to litigants in our courts.

The gap should be closed as a matter of principle, but there would be practical advantage also. If the European Convention could be enforced in British courts, there would be less likelihood of the British Government being attacked by national newspapers in Strasbourg or (as recently) Stanger. It would be altogether better if these important legal questions could be adjudicated by our own judges, at any rate in the first instance.

This is one of the many arguments for a Bill of Rights dealing with something more topical than the abuses of the Stuart kings. Yours faithfully, H. W. R. WADE, St John's College, Oxford.

Wood

Wilson's

to ask

10 governs

In irony of the most tragic kind within three months of a general election that at least began with the "Who shall govern?" the leaders of the Ulster Workers' Council should have pressed a political strike to the point where they were the life of Northern Ireland. Prime Minister's broadcast on day, with its chords of desperate and angry frustration, provides a grim witness. He described a firm with which a caucus of self-interest men, "by their use of intimidation", could set the democratic authority at Westminster and Stormont decide who should govern, who should eat, and who should run the most highly developed economies in the world. Wilson did not, of course, call political strike in his broadcast, but he accepted that description of the Ulster Workers' Council as "any kind whatsoever between what is on in Northern Ireland—intimidation, clubbing, threats to wreck shop which remains open to fly food, interference with food, the rest of it—and anything that ended on the Industrial Relations Act proves once again that he did not understand the trade union movement. He suggested that he understood what was going on in Northern Ireland. He said there was no parallel, said Mr. No. Nobody could argue that

there is a circumstantial parallel. In Northern Ireland, violence has bred violence, and argument proceeds on the methods of a Sicilian blood feud. But of course it is a political strike, in which trade union shop stewards and members have challenged the authority of the law, and also rejected the authority of their trade unions. They are using their industrial strength to force from government a political objective.

That is the essence of the political strikes or political campaigns that are being waged. Increasingly, resort to, whether the target is the Sunningdale agreement, incomes policy, the Industrial Relations Act, the closure of a shipyard or the fact that the Ulster Workers' Council should have pressed a political strike to the point where they were the life of Northern Ireland. Prime Minister's broadcast on day, with its chords of desperate and angry frustration, provides a grim witness. He described a firm with which a caucus of self-interest men, "by their use of intimidation", could set the democratic authority at Westminster and Stormont decide who should govern, who should eat, and who should run the most highly developed economies in the world.

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it was one thing for the trade unions to fight the employers, with the Government standing on the sidelines as umpire and conciliator; it was another thing to find themselves fighting a government, and a government they regarded as their own creation or creature at that, with no third party to whom they could appeal. They had no choice but to lose their reason for being or

to fight government; and they fought the Labour Government until the policies were abandoned.

But the battle could not be fought once and for all. When the Conservatives returned to power in 1970 they were on a policy of conciliation and the Industrial Relations Bill was brought in to resume the challenge to the trade unions. The prices and incomes legislation that Conservatives opposed in Mr Wilson's time was also rejected. Nothing had changed, except Mr Wilson and the Labour Party. A trade union movement that had named one Government committed itself to a campaign to name its successor, and at least succeeded in getting Mr Heath out and bringing Mr Michael Foot into the Department of Employment.

The lesson taught to militant trade unionists was that defiance of Parliament, the courts, and the rule of law could succeed; and that if government legislated without carrying trade union assent, then it had to be challenged by direct action, with or without support in Parliament.

There are also lessons to be learned by governments and politicians if parliamentary democracy is to survive, and Northern Ireland, with the dangers at their most extreme and acute, illustrates that where there is no acceptance of government there is nothing left but force. Force is a last resort, but force must be used to prevail, meeting force with force, but the only permanent answer is for law and order to be accepted for its own sake as the necessary condition of civilized and democratic life.

British trade unionists could undoubtedly have set a better example in recent years, but more important may be the question whether governments and Parliaments, pursuing the interests of a disembodied state, have lost sight of the people who confide power and authority to them. The state is everybody and therefore is increasingly seen to be nobody; and in the ruin, terror and misery of Northern Ireland today we see the consequences carried to a bloody extreme.

Nastase's speed, footwork and reflexes frustrate Bertolucci

Bellamy

Correspondent

Nastase took only 58 minutes to defeat Bertolucci, five years ago, by 6-1, 6-3, 6-2 in the singles final of the British tennis championships, and by Rothmans, at Bournemouth yesterday.

During the mood of a peace-time afternoon, the match was rather than dramatic, was in good form, and that he has recently played outdoors. His concentration was respectfully consistent, happened to be a surprise, though he has made of his dislike for the

all this it followed that he was second best. Even Italian created openings, but he was not a natural, and by a flood of errors, and only six more points in the set. After that he settled down, and that he approached his

to which she has adapted the bounding vigour of a natural game to the more exacting, if less violent, demands of loose-top surface.

She enjoys the mental challenge, too. Her deliberation between points (which taxed the American's nerves) and the care with which she played them, showed an awareness of the enemy within and a disciplined refusal to be hurried. Miss Wade also took spectators into her confidence, with some amusing, conspiratorial asides. The best came in the second set when she hit a winning smash off the net cord, called "Sorry I'm a little out of sync."

Miss Wade's nerves, like her ball control, withstood a demanding ordeal. There were times when her forehands and overhands looked shaky but they never went to pieces. She was careful without being tentative. Her concentration faded only once, when the second set slipped away after she had twice been within a point of leading 3-1.

Over all, she was the more consistent of the two.



His Nastase... nothing happened to disturb his composure.

Miss Wade increased the pressure to take a 3-0 lead in the third set, the cost of only three points. That was too big a handicap for Miss Wade to shoulder, though the remaining games all went to deuce and Miss Wade needed five match points in a nerve-racking final point (which, with the last point was over) she enjoyed less than Miss Heidman.

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Miss Heidman played a loose first set. But she was the second, which lasted 49 minutes, by making an immense effort of mind and muscle and displaying a tactical cunning that tested Miss Wade's mental and physical fitness. The emotional strain of winning that set was such that Miss Heidman's concentration collapsed on a rest.

While she was thus vulnerable, Miss Wade increased the pressure to take a 3-0 lead in the third set, the cost of only three points. That was too big a handicap for Miss Wade to shoulder, though the remaining games all went to deuce and Miss Wade needed five match points in a nerve-racking final point (which, with the last point was over) she enjoyed less than Miss Heidman.

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Motor racing

Peterson makes dramatic impact in old model

From John Blunden

Monte Carlo, May 26

Jackie Stewart's prediction that Ronnie Peterson would win the Monaco Grand Prix in his Lotus-built John Player Special came true here this afternoon in one of the most dramatic races to take place on this street circuit for several years.

The 20-year-old Swede escaped ahead of a multi-car collision on the opening lap which eliminated five cars on the spot and sent a further six limping back to the pits to retire. Peterson, who had spun through 180 degrees, and arrived at the Rascasse hairpin going backwards. He recovered quickly and shot off again in seventh place and took the lead on lap 33 when Lauda, who had overtaken Regazzoni 12

lap earlier, stopped on the circuit with ignition failure.

From then on Peterson, driving one of his team's old cars but one which had never previously won a race, had a relatively easy time until he lapped his former teammate, Eddie Kidd, in fifth place. Like the good professional driver that he is, the Swede sat on the leader's tail hoping to worry him into making a mistake and so improve his own position. But Peterson was at his brilliant best today and he went on to a conclusive victory by almost half a minute from Schekter and his Tyrrell after lapping the lap record to limit 27.3sec, 83.42 mph.

The first lap accident was one of those escalating incidents which so often occur with two cars touching in the middle of a crowded road a few seconds after the start. It began as the cars left the first corner and headed up towards the Casino. Hulme's McLaren and Belloise's BRM made contact, and

as Hulme eased his car into the side of the road to park it, several cars following cars veered to avoid the obstruction and came off the track, leaving a trail of debris further up the hill. Redman's Shadow, Pace's Surtees, Merzario's Iso and Schenker's Trojan all joined Hulme's car in immediate retirement. Schenker's broken oil cooler trailing an oil slick behind it which later was to seal Hulme's McLaren and Schenker's engine spinning into the grandstands and out of the race.

Brabham's March retired at the pits along with Belloise's BRM while Schenker struggled back to replace a damaged wheel before rejoining and having his second accident. Later, Redman's Shadow was hit by another car and went off with suspension damage, and Stuck had a dramatic accident all the way down the hill. All three cars were set for world championship points, the

only other survivors were the Embassy's Lulas of Hill and Edwards, lying seventh and eighth, and Desailers's Tyrrell, ninth after a pit stop. Edwards had joined the 24 other starters at the last minute after Amos's car had been withdrawn with rear hub trouble.

As a result of his victory, at a speed of 80.74 mph, Peterson has at last made an impact on the 1974 world championship. The list is still headed by Fittipaldi with 24 points. Regazzoni has moved into second place with 22, followed by Lauda with 21, Schekter with 17, Hulme with 11 and Peterson and Belloise each with 10.

From there on the race became somewhat professional, and apart from these six who were set for world championship points, the

Golf

Mrs Bayman brings back a title from her holiday

By Peter Ryde

Golf Correspondent

Mrs Linda Bayman won the French amateur championship at Le Touquet yesterday defeating Mrs Martine Giraud by two holes over 36 on the La Mer course.

As Miss Denison-Pender, Mrs Bayman was runner-up to Catherine de Prado in the championship two years ago. In 1970, Mrs Bayman won the French women's championship, and last week was in the nature of a holiday, this victory will have given her special pleasure.

She was two up at lunch on Mrs Giraud but lost the first three holes after and had to hole from 15 feet to avoid going two down at the 17th. Mrs Giraud, who was of similar length brought her back

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Boxing

Finnegan can go up in the world if he upsets odds

From Neil Allen

Boxing Correspondent

Neither Kevin Finnegan nor John Stracey can be anything but underdogs for their European championship challenges at the Stade Roland Garros tomorrow evening. But their determination to win should be strengthened by the realization that they are not the only ones who are underdogs.

Claude Bourrier or Roger Menetrey could be rewarded by another big pay day. The Parisian boxing public do not care too much about the nationality of a boxer provided he is talented and colourful.

Sam Burns, who manages Finnegan as well as the somewhat more experienced Willie Harrison, H.O. Organisation, is certainly not the kind of man to ignore the possibility of a small pot of gold. If our boy can win, he will be a big crowd," he says. "They could get the kind of offer which might not be equalled in London. Look at the money that is being offered for how little the pound can buy. It's reflected in the kind of money Kevin or Stracey would get for another good victory here."

Already plans were being announced today for Bourrier, the European middleweight champion and Finnegan's rival tomorrow, to meet Rodrigo Valdes, of Colombia, in August. Last night in Monaco, Valdes knocked out the American, Benny Briscoe, in the seventh round of a fight which was billed as the fight of the year.

Of the two losing players in the semi-final round, Gallacher, I suspect, was grateful to come away with a consolation of £1,000 in a week in which he had always struggled with his driving. Similarly, Finnegan's underdog status is not a disadvantage. He is a player who thrives on constant competition, he hates, for example, the thought of going into a fight Open at Lytham without having played in a tournament for four weeks.

In picking up four shots in the first seven holes against Oosterhuis, the Englishman was in a slightly pushed drive at the fourth—which he felt was anything less than perfect. He was, however, a little bit of a scoundrel, as he dealt the blow which was, as far as he was concerned, "the killer blow" to Oosterhuis's five weeks of his course record, which came in a matter of a couple of inches of the hole at the 172 yards fifth.

The pitch Oosterhuis pulled him at the 330 yards ninth to hold him during the match. He was behind, as he was, but he was a bit of a scoundrel. But at the next hole, the two shots were handed back with a flourish. He was, however, a little bit of a scoundrel. But at the next hole, the two shots were handed back with a flourish.

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Rugby Union

Kicking and punching mar Lions' brilliant victory

Port Elizabeth, May 26

A series of punching and kicking incidents in the rugby match between the Lions and Eastern Province will probably be remembered longer than the brilliant play which gave the Lions a 22-4 victory over the province.

The trouble began only minutes after the kick-off. The worst exchange occurred just after half-time, when about six forwards punched and kicked each other for some 90 seconds. Commentators were reluctant to lap the brawls, but they did not put the trouble down to the atmosphere of a needle match.

In incident, the Eastern Province lock, Olwage, was hit by three Lions, and when the flank forward, van Eyck, came to the rescue, he was hit by three more. The trouble down to the atmosphere of a needle match.

On another occasion the Lions' scrum-half and captain, Edwards, was unnecessarily manhandled by the province's forwards. On a third, the Eastern Province wing, Meyer, held on to a Lions' player going into a tackle and received a punch in the stomach in return.

The incidents held up play for about 10 minutes, and the referee, Mr. P. J. van der Merwe, seemed to be fully in control of the situation. He failed to call Edwards and the Eastern Province captain, Marais, together as soon as the trouble started. But when he finally did so the teams started playing superb rugby.

The Lions, who led 16-4 at half-time, scored two goals, four penalty goals and a try, to remain undefeated after four matches. Eastern Province, who were regarded as the Lions' toughest opposition so far, scored a goal and two tries.

Though Eastern Province could take a measure of consolation from the fact that they scored the same number of tries as the Lions, the fact that they were not able to score a try in their first three matches, and that they were repeatedly into attack.

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Though Eastern Province could take a measure of consolation from the fact that they scored the same number of tries as the Lions, the fact that they were not able to score a try in their first three matches, and that they were repeatedly into attack.

match New Zealand's overall strength and technique. Australia surprised the visitors by scoring a try after only six minutes. The Lions, who were in their first international, touched down and McLean kicked the conversion.

However, Karam kicked a first-half penalty goal, and Robertson and Macleod scored tries in the second half to give the All Blacks victory—Reuter.

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ever on Sunday say six top Americans

May 26.—Six leading American players refused to go on today in the Italian open championships after a misunderstanding between the Italian tennis association and the Association of Professionals (A.T.P.).

controversy arose because American players understood that they would be paid for playing on Sunday, but they refused to court despite pleas from

Francis Comoli, the secretary of the Italian tennis association. The committee praised the Egyptian, Ismail el Shafai, for the fifth seed, Adriano Panatta, of Italy, even though he only arrived in Rome yesterday evening. But an A.T.P. spokesman pointed out that el Shafai's case was different as he was used to playing on clay and needed less time to practice.

Only Panatta, Dick Huelskamp, and Tom Gorman were played in the men's singles. The big surprise was Panatta's defeat by el Shafai, ranked 59th in the world standings. The Italian, who beat Roman's Bill Nastase in the Bournemouth tournament last year, is ranked 15th.

Panatta won the first set 6-3 and it looked as though his sustaining power in the rallies and his accuracy would bring him the others. But it was clear from the start of el Shafai's service that he was going to be a strong asset. It came over with such force at times that

it was either unreturnable or forced Panatta into weak shots allowing el Shafai to score.

The Egyptian applied the same power in overhead and net play and won the next two sets 6-2, 6-1. Only Panatta, Dick Huelskamp, and Tom Gorman were played in the men's singles.

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United States circuit now appeals to Bembridge

By Lewine Mair

Maurice Bembridge, who, with his last round of 65 in the Piccadilly medal match, is golfing at Falmouth Park, Coventry, on Saturday, at once deprived Peter Oosterhuis of his title and Tony Jacklin of his course record, reckons that he will have to think seriously about playing the American circuit.

"I'm worried," he confessed, "about the driving number on the tour. It's a lot of work, and a player who thrives on constant competition, he hates, for example, the thought of going into a fight Open at Lytham without having played in a tournament for four weeks.

In picking up four shots in the first seven holes against Oosterhuis, the Englishman was in a slightly pushed drive at the fourth—which he felt was anything less than perfect. He was, however, a little bit of a scoundrel, as he dealt the blow which was, as far as he was concerned, "the killer blow" to Oosterhuis's five weeks of his course record, which came in a matter of a couple of inches of the hole at the 172 yards fifth.

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on Hunt racing

reford

VICAR HURDLE (Hurdle) 1204: 1. Red China, 5-10; 2. P. Dromey, 7-10; 3. Red China, 5-10; 4. P. Dromey, 7-10; 5. Red China, 5-10; 6. P. Dromey, 7-10; 7. Red China, 5-10; 8. P. Dromey, 7-10; 9. Red China, 5-10; 10. P. Dromey, 7-10.

EDWARDIAN STEEPCHASE (Hurdle) 1204: 1. Red China, 5-10; 2. P. Dromey, 7-10; 3. Red China, 5-10; 4. P. Dromey, 7-10; 5. Red China, 5-10; 6

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